CITY OF GUSTAVUS LIBRARY

ROOF INSPECTION

November 2, 2018



Prepared for:

Tom Williams, City Administrator PO Box 1 Gustavus, Alaska 99826



Prepared by:

PDC Engineers 6205 Glacier Highway Juneau, Alaska 99801

PDC Project No. 18324JN

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PDC Engineers i

INTRODUCTION

On October 8, 2018, the Gustavus City Council approved our fee proposal to make a site visit and prepare a report. Tom Williams, City Administrator of Gustavus, provided a purchase order on October 9, 2018 for recommendations for the Gustavus Library roof. We signed and returned the Purchase Order on October 9, 2018 and scheduled a site visit for that Friday, October 12, 2018.

HISTORY

Cheryl Cook, City Council Member, provided a copy of the original drawings, pictures, and commentary of the specific issues. Cheryl first contacted us in July when replacing some metal roofing, they discovered rot in the roof panel sheathing and the beams/blocking at the ridge. They did not remove all of the roofing material to investigate all the rot, so it is unknown how far it extends.

The original design documentation for the Gustavus Library in Gustavus, Alaska was sealed by Minch Ritter Voelckers Architects in January 1997, now doing business as MRV Architects. It is a one story building with an attic space above. A copy of the original plans are included in Appendix C.

The Uniform Building Code (UBC) 1994 Edition was used for the original documents. The current adopted code is the International Building Code (IBC) 2012. The original plans did not specify the snow load used. City & Borough of Juneau (CBJ) specifies 50 psf, and from a research paper, Snow Loads in Alaska, done by the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center at University of Alaska-Fairbanks in 1987, they specify a ground snow load of 66 psf, which is equal to a roof snow load of 46.2 psf.

The Library was built using Structural Insulated Panels (SIPs). SIPs are pre-manufactured panels that consist of two sheets of oriented strand board (OSB), which is structural sheathing, and is glued to the top and bottom of rigid foam. They can have structural lumber incorporated into the panel joints, but commonly do not. The SIPs on this project are called out as 10 inches, which includes the structural sheathing on the top and bottom. In looking at a SIP panel manufacturer's load table, their 10 inch panels can span 18' and support 40-50 psf snow load. We do not know what capacity these SIPs are designed for. We have a call into Robert Minch, who is semi-retired, to see if MRV has files related to the SIPs that might indicate the snow load capacity. The drawings call for 2x12's @16"on center supporting the SIP panels at the ridge, plan detail B on A10. The 2x12's span 17'-4", are braced in the middle, and support 40 psf snow load. The 5-1/8"x9-1/2" glue laminated beam (GLB) spans are 26'-0" long with a mid-support at 11'-6". The GLBs support 50 psf snow load.

SIP roof panels have a poor performance history in Southeast Alaska. Problems have been attributed to moisture getting into the panels and rotting the sheathing. Typically the source of the moisture is interior condensation getting into the panels and turning to water.

The Library is located on the northwest side of Gustavus Road. For the purposes of this report, the front of the library, facing the road, is the east side of the building.

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INSPECTION METHODS

The condition survey was conducted by PDC Engineer, Janice Simmons, EIT, on Friday, October 12, 2018. A few photographs and notes were taken during the investigation. Most of the photographs were provided by Cheryl and were taken during their initial discovery of the rot when the roofing material was pulled up.

Equipment used during the inspection included a ladder, tape measure, and screw driver to test for rot. No demolition occurred within the scope of this survey.

OBSERVATIONS AND CONDITIONS

Once on site, Cheryl provided plans and showed photos of the rot they found on the roof. An investigation was done in the attic where there was no sign of rot. A stamp was found on the wall that may be related to the SIP manufacturer, **Figure 1**. We tried to call the number for the SIP manufacturer but the line has been disconnected. Another stamp was found for the structural sheathing manufacturer, **Figure 2**. A walk through of the building was also done, where nothing problematic was noticed.

The roof inspection was then conducted. There were lots of screw heads sticking up above the roof. Cheryl said there used to be snow stops on the roof that were ripped off from the snow, leaving the screws, **Figure 3**. Under one of the panels, the screws had created a point of entry for water and contributed to the rotted firring strip, **Figure 4**. The metal ridge vent was removed to expose the tar paper, which was cut to expose the foam. The edges of the SIP top layer of sheathing had rot, **Figures 5-7**. There was also significant rot was about a foot down from the ridge, **Figure 11**. It looks like the rot likely continues beyond the exposed area but the extent is unknown at this time.

From the provided photos, the worst section of exposed rot observed appears to be approximately 3 feet by 1 foot. It is located below the stack sticking out of the roof, **Figures 8-10**. This location appeared to be at one of the horizontal firring strips. Typically when firring strips are used on the roof, they are installed vertically. This allows any moisture build up to drain down the roof. It also allows the air to ventilate from the eave up to the ridge and out through the ridge cap. Since the firring strips were installed horizontally, they likely held the moisture up on the roof. This indicates there may be rot at each of the firring strips, possible across the entire length of the building, which decreases the overall performance of the SIP. A repair option is discussed below.

REPAIR OPTION

If there is rot under all of the firring strips, then the top layer of sheathing of the SIP is not performing as it should. To repair, the top plywood and foam would be cut out to allow a member to be placed in the panel, which would provide the span capacity of the assembly. The member would protrude out of the panel and take the place of firring strips and provide the roof with a ventilation gap. There would be a sealant around the SIP to ensure moisture does not get into the panels. By assuming a snow load of 50 psf, three member sizes were calculated to work; 2x12@12"oc, 3x12@16"oc, and 4x12@24"oc. For this option, the new member would act to carry the loads over the span and the SIP would only be used to provide the insulation. Screws should be used to connect the bottom of the SIP with the new rafter. All rafter splices should be strapped and

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rafters should be connected to bearing walls with A34 clips. Details of our suggested repair are included in Appendix B.

If our assumption that the rot is occurring at all of the firring strips is incorrect, and there are only localized areas of rot, we may be able to recommend a different repair option or limit the repair to the rotted area. Full exposure of the roof is needed to investigate the extent of the rot.

SUMMARY

The extent of the rot is unknown. However, due to the construction of the firring strips being horizontal and screws penetrating to the SIP's, it is likely the rot was caused from water being obstructed and seeping through the holes to the OSB. Deterioration on the plywood of the SIP, causes the panel to have less capacity to span distances. Therefore, rafters shall be cut into the SIP to carry the loads across the spans and the SIP's shall provide the insulation.

If specific situations arise during this process and you would like specific details, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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APPENDIX A

Photos

SITE VISIT PHOTOS 10/12/2018



Figure 1- Possible SIP Manufacturer Stamp "Phoenix, AZ 1-800-275-7000"



Figure 2- Sheathing Stamp



Figure 3- Snow Stop Screws

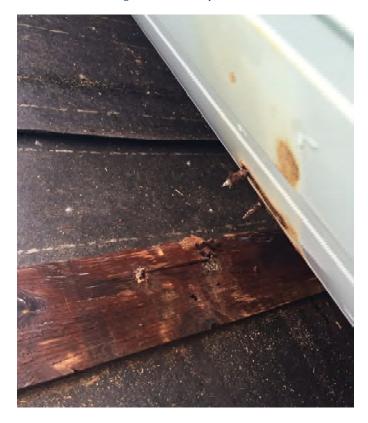


Figure 4- Rotten Wood Under Metal Roofing



Figure 5- Roof Ridge



Figure 6- Roof Ridge Foam



Figure 7- Ridge Foam and Rotten Wood

PROVIDED PHOTOS



Figure 8- Roof Rot Investigation



Figure 9- Roof Rot Investigation

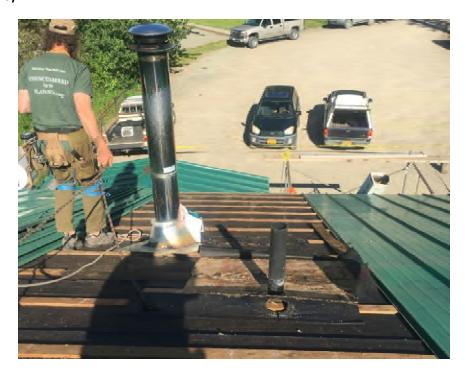


Figure 10- Roof Rot Location



Figure 11- Roof Rot at Ridge

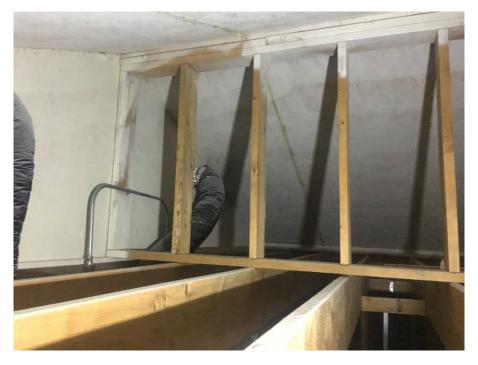
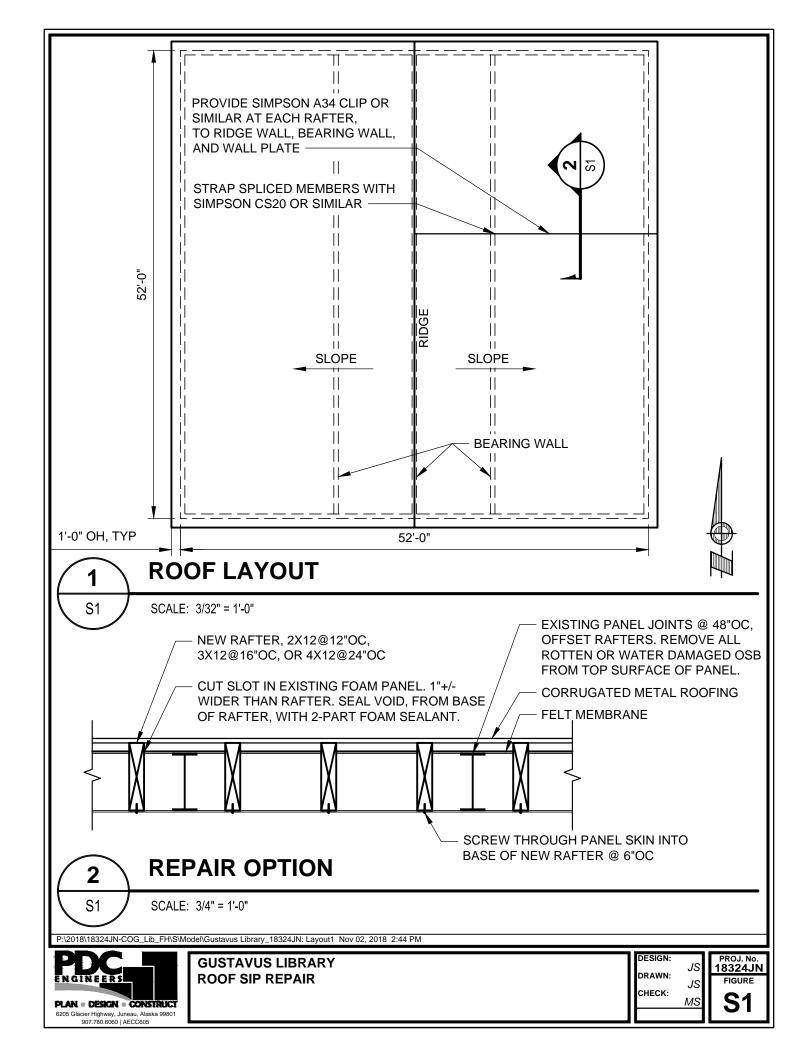


Figure 12- Attic Framing

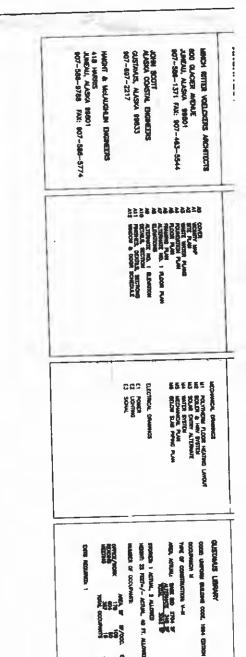


Figure 13- Attic Framing

APPENDIX B Repair Option

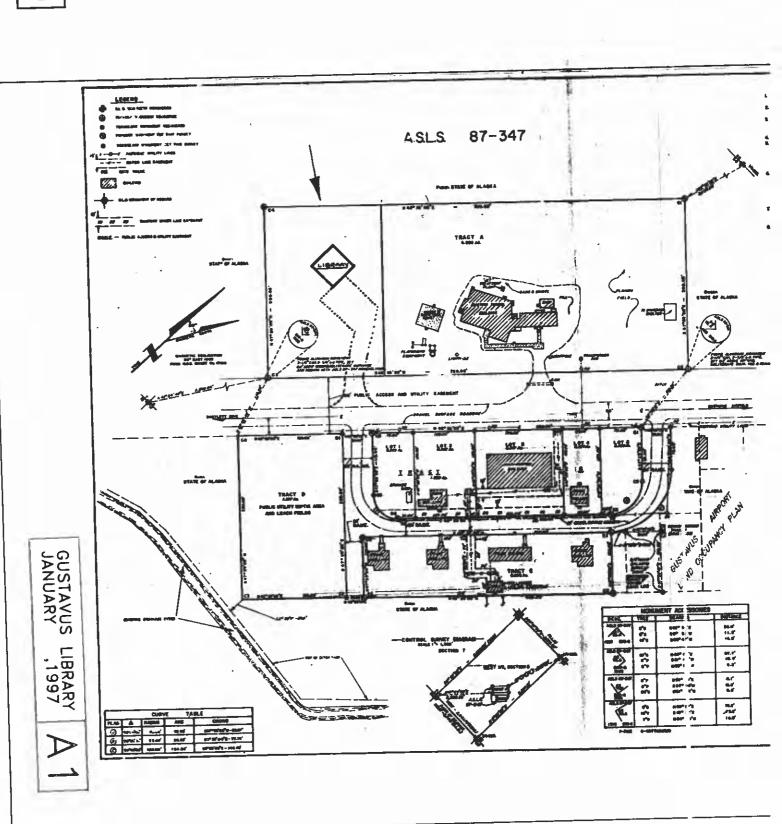


APPENDIX C Original Design Documents

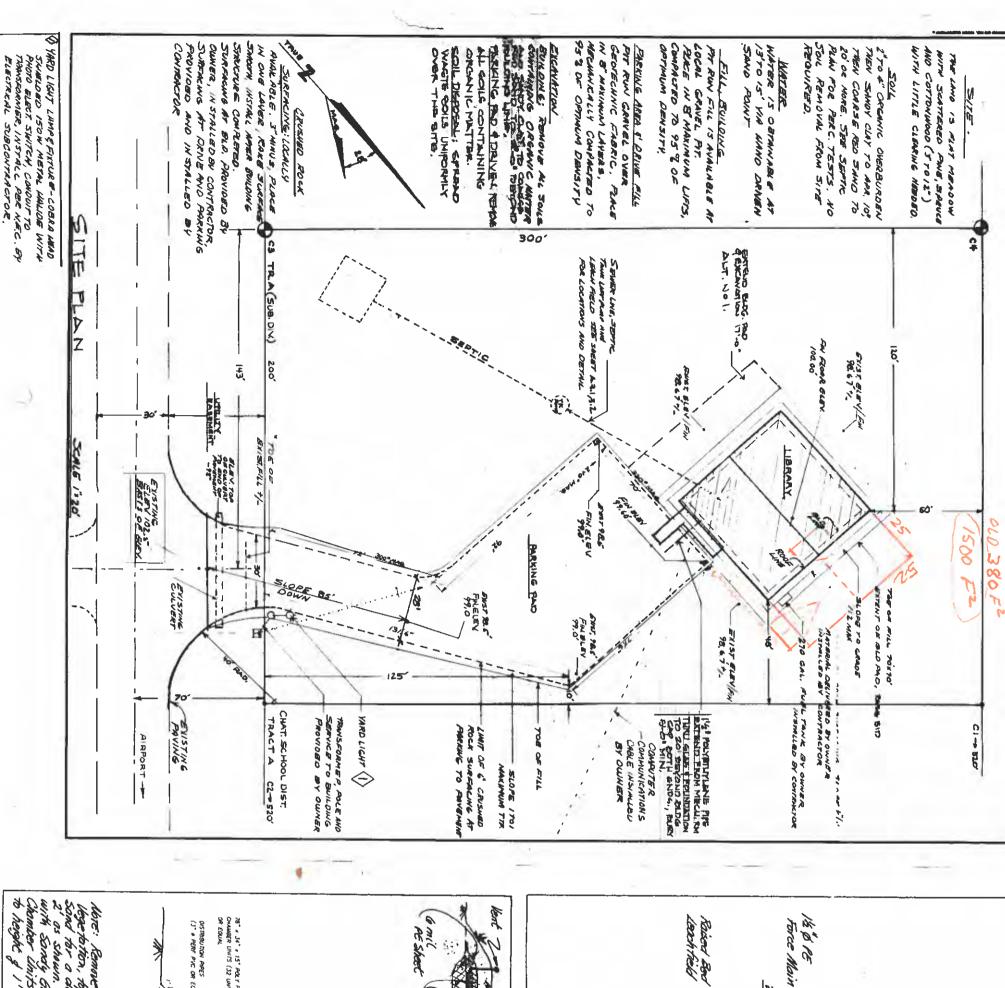




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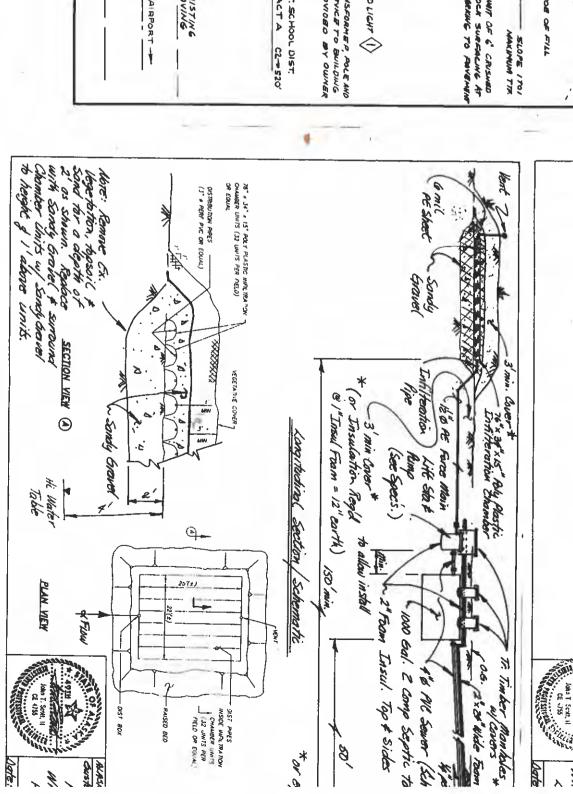
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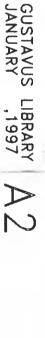
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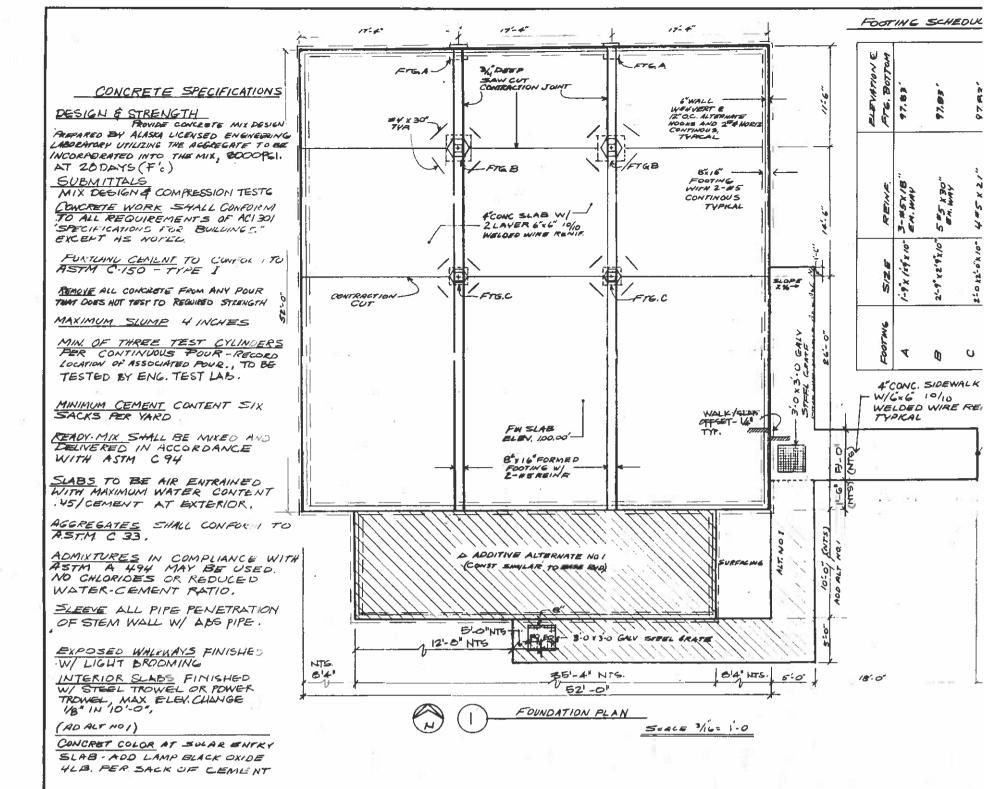
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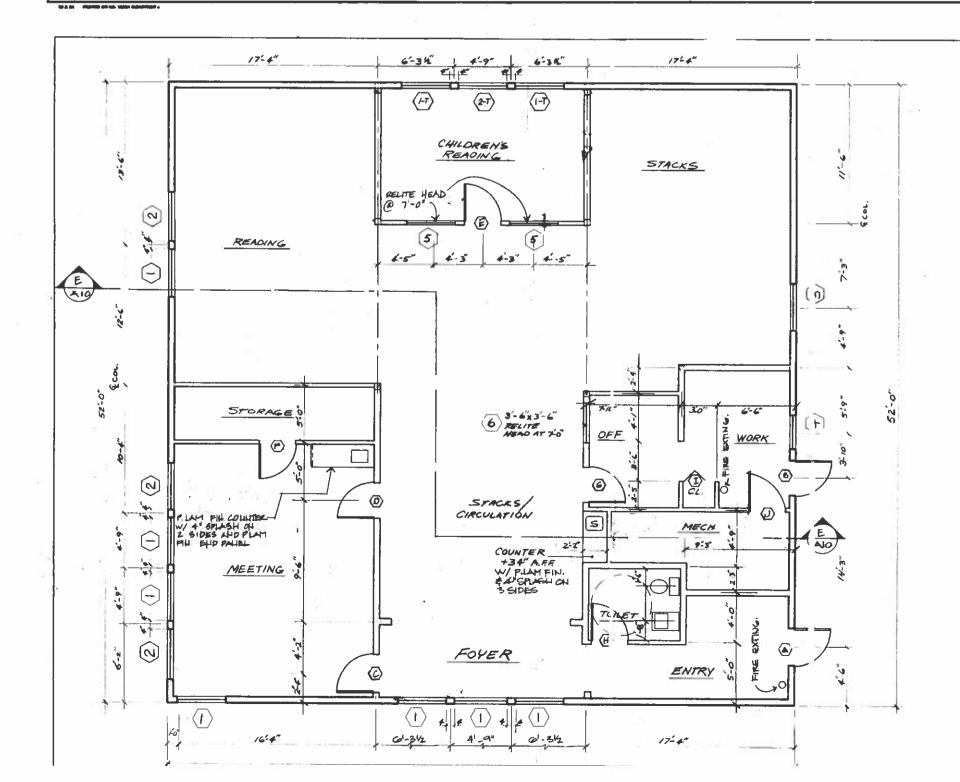






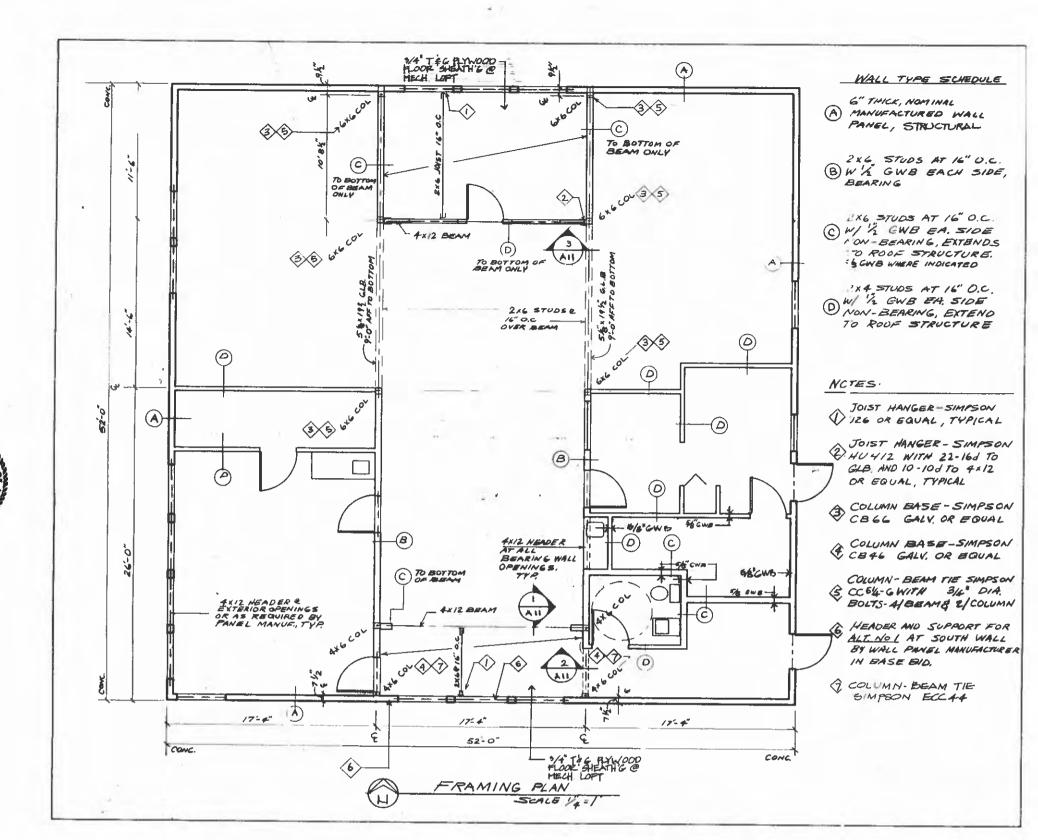
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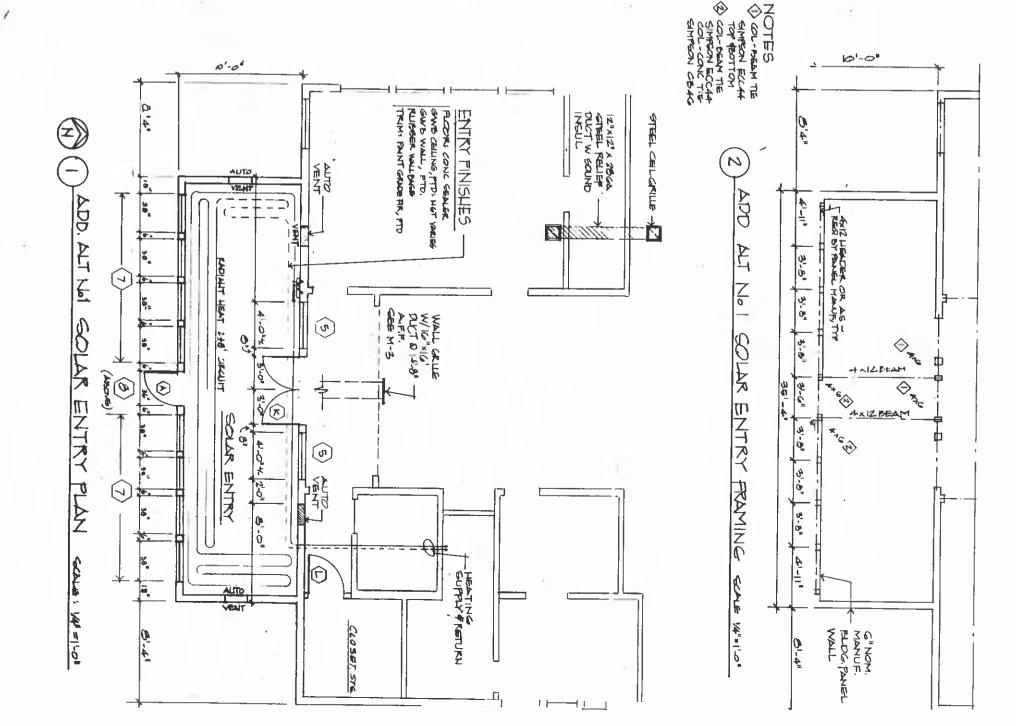
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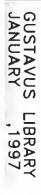


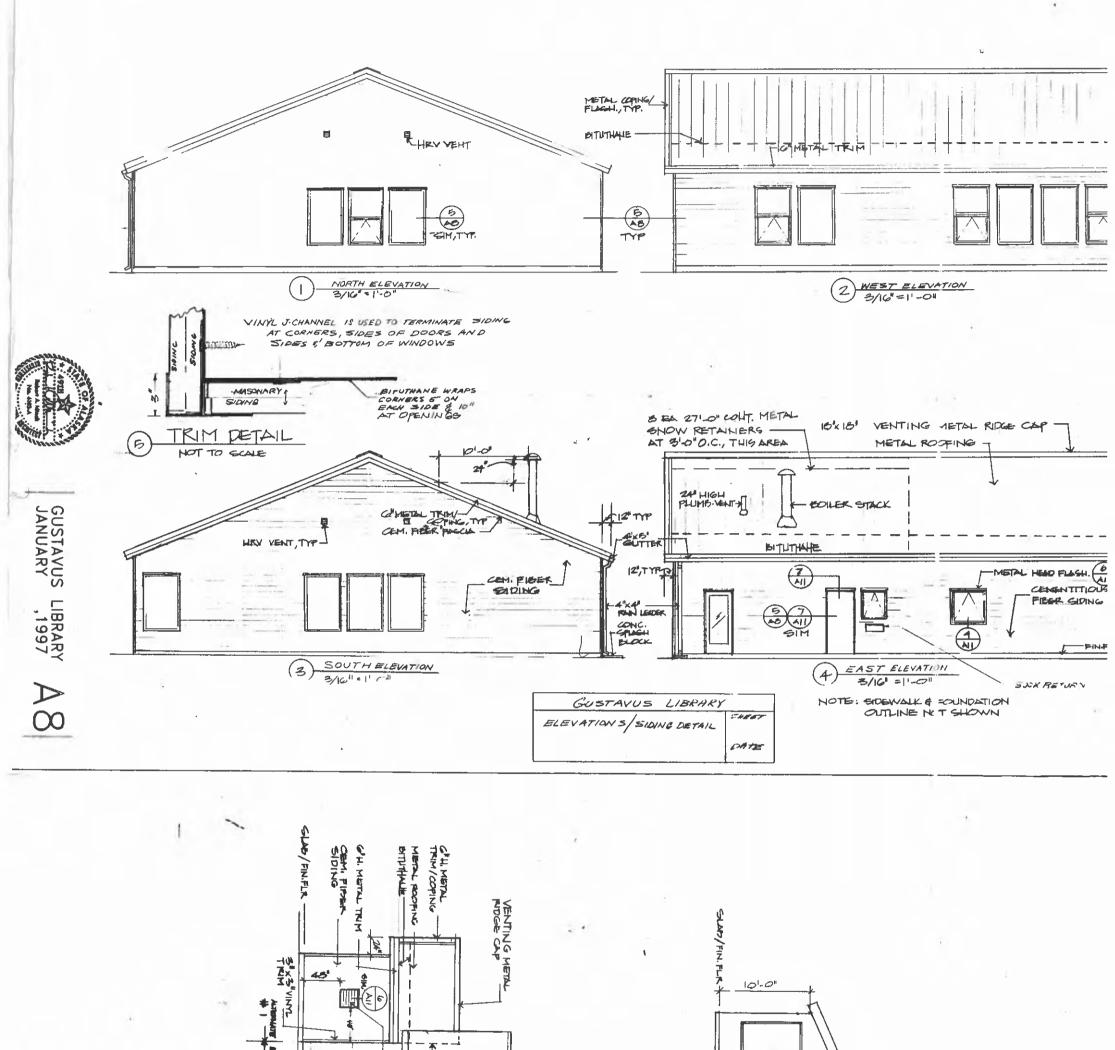






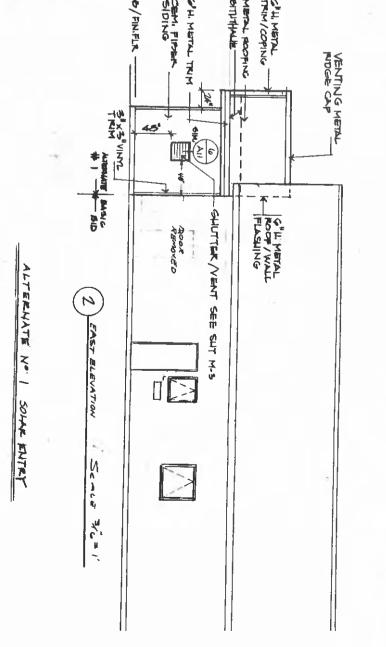


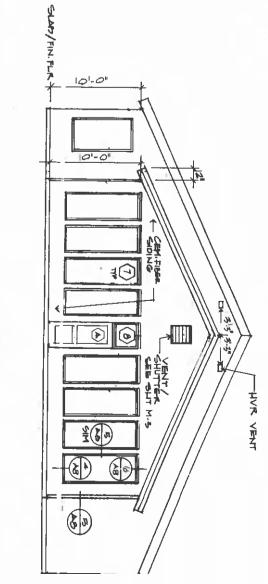






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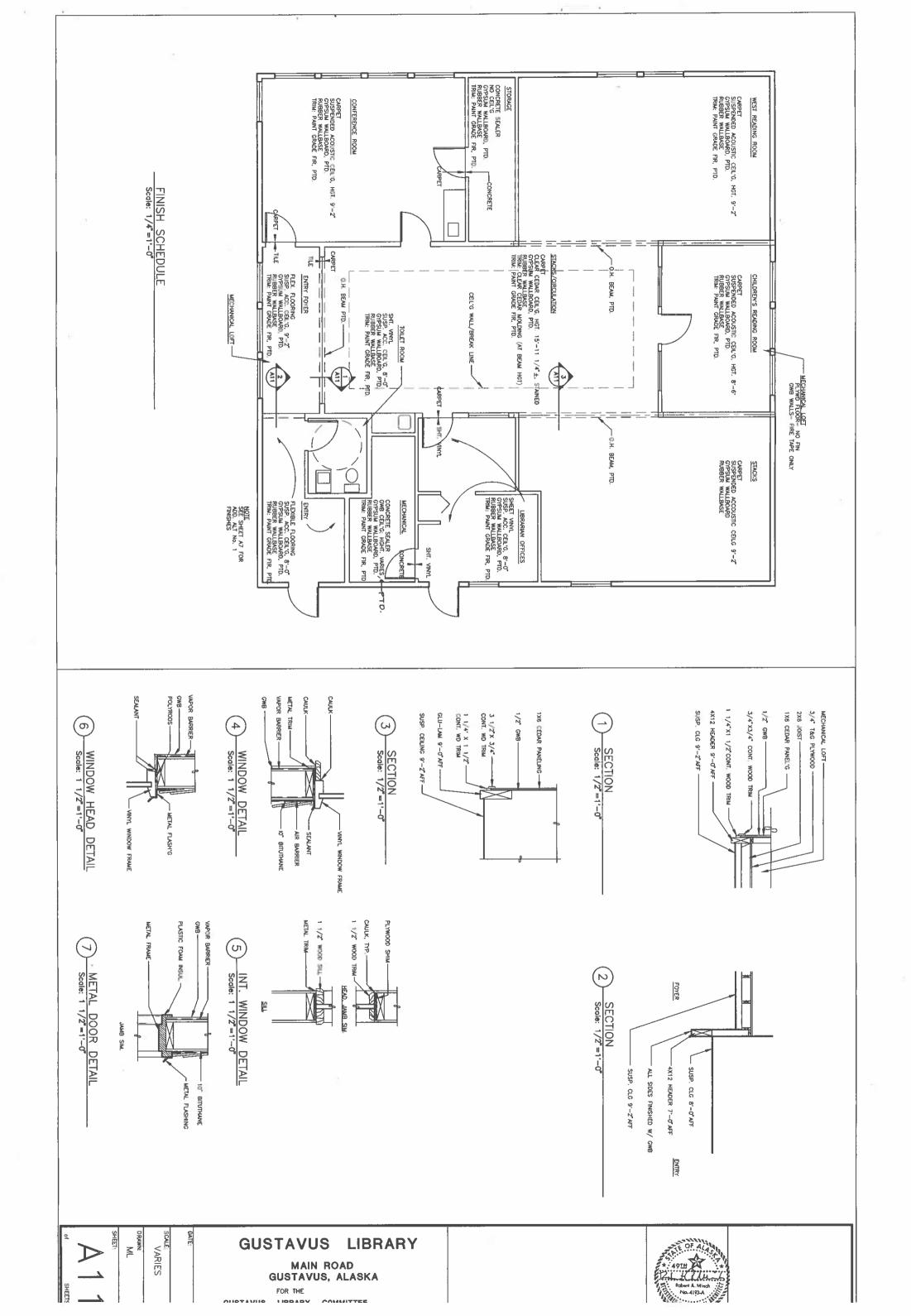


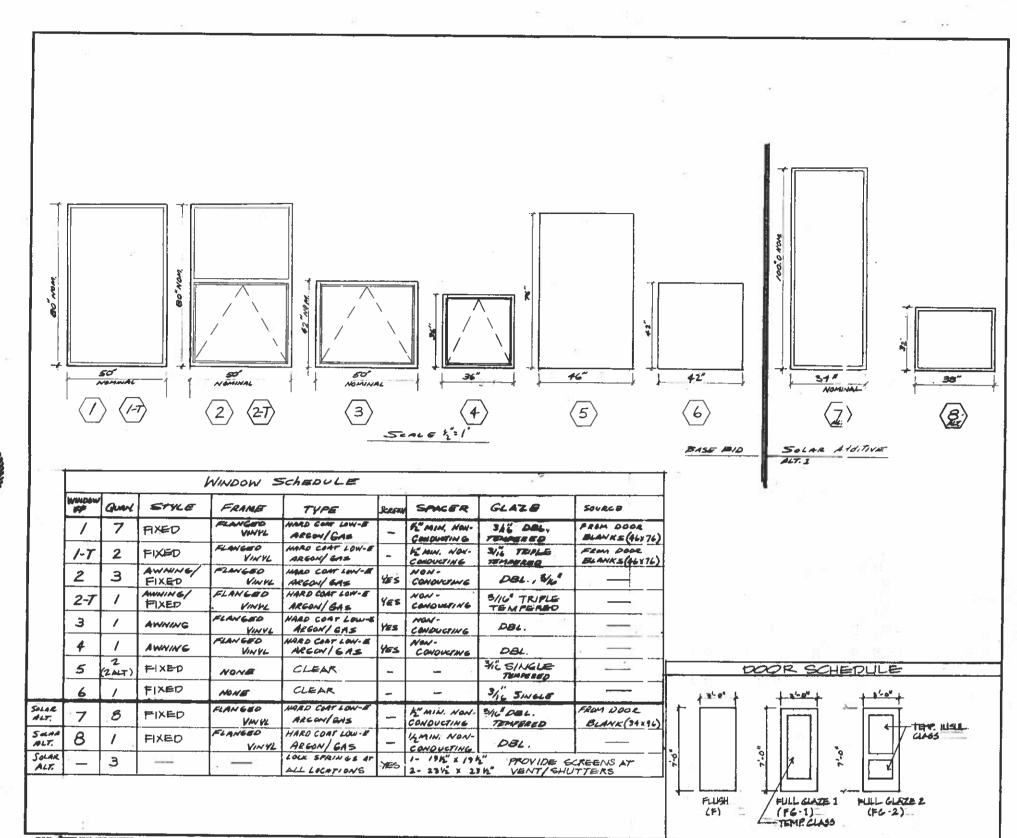


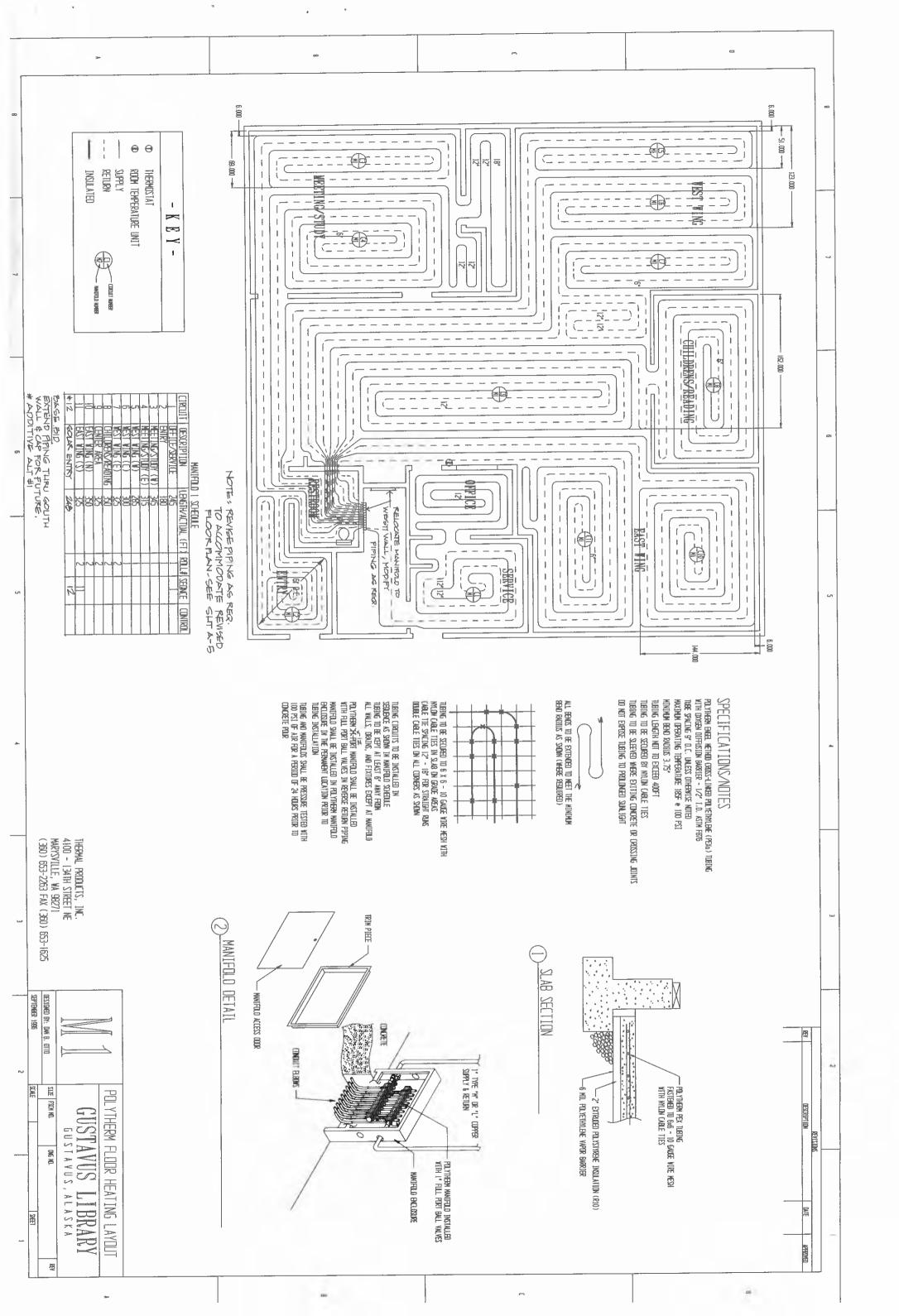
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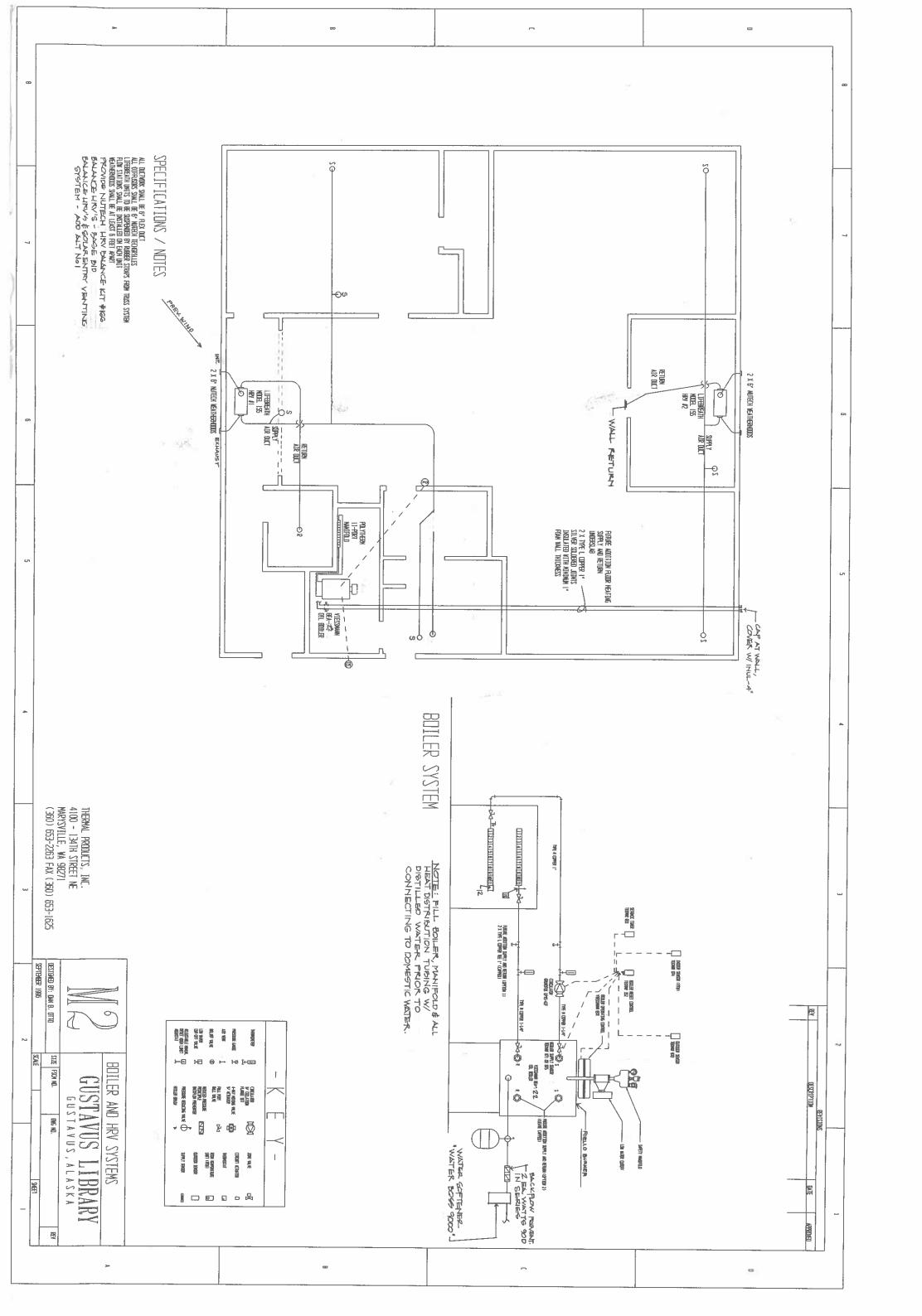


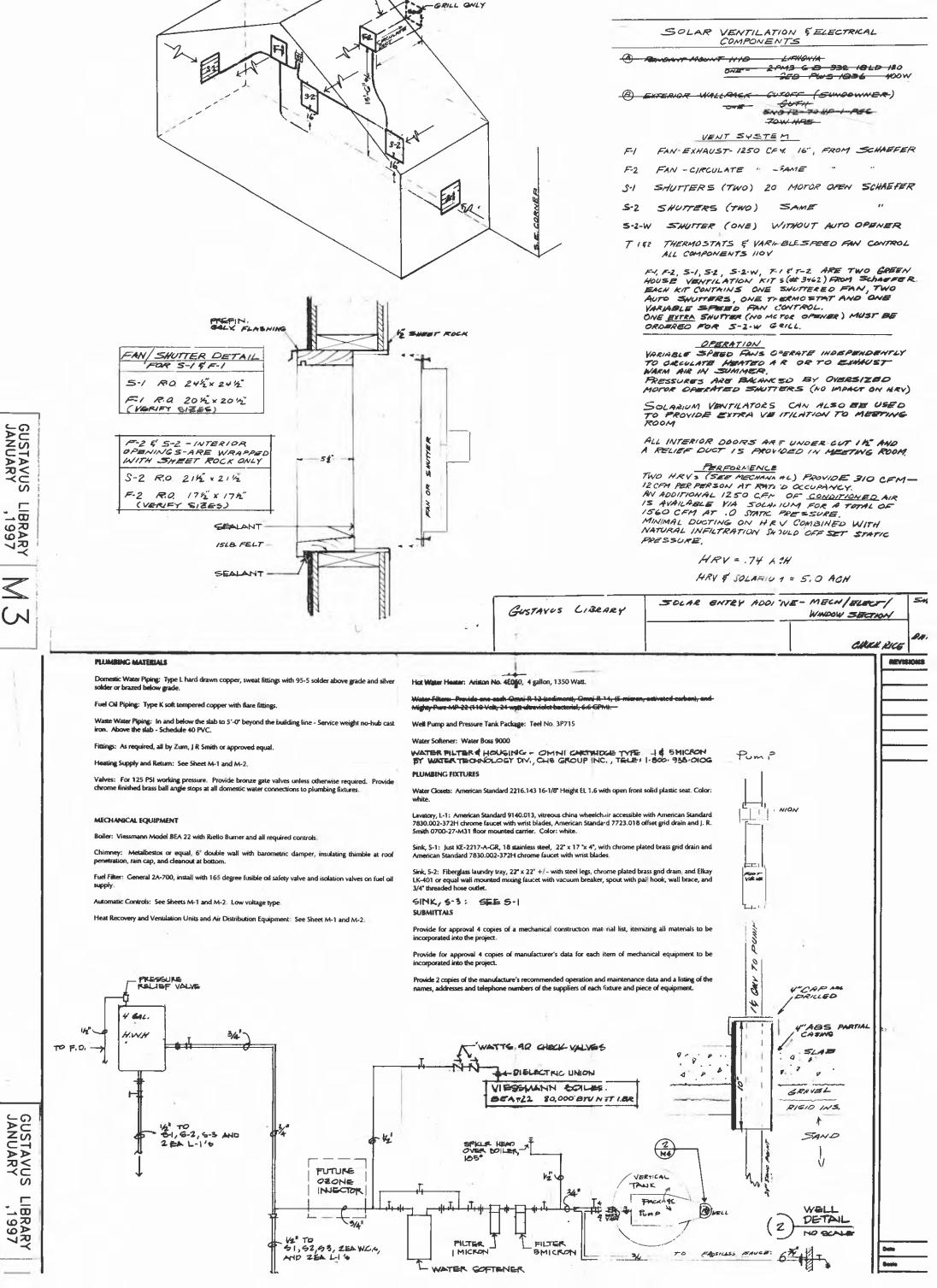
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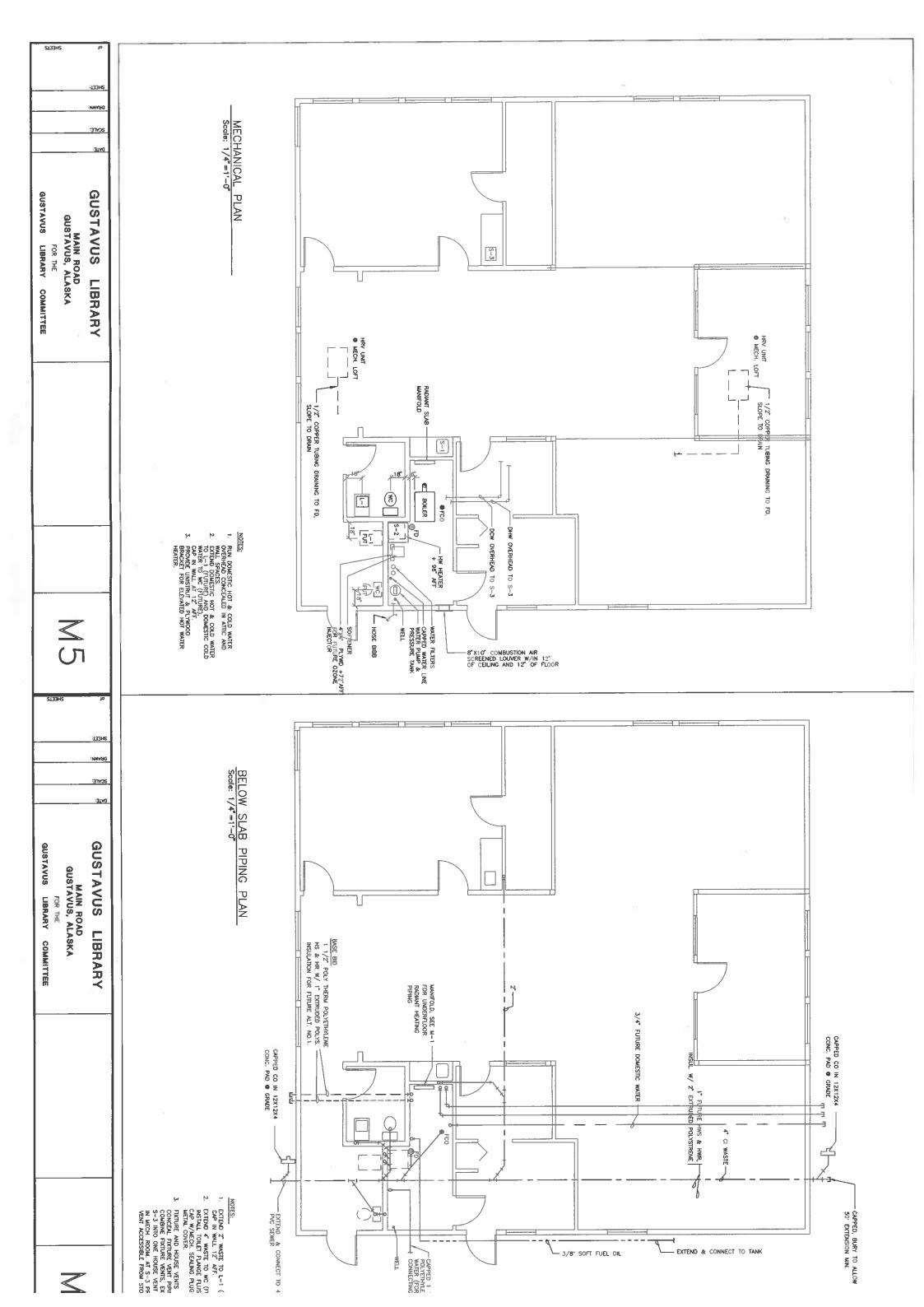


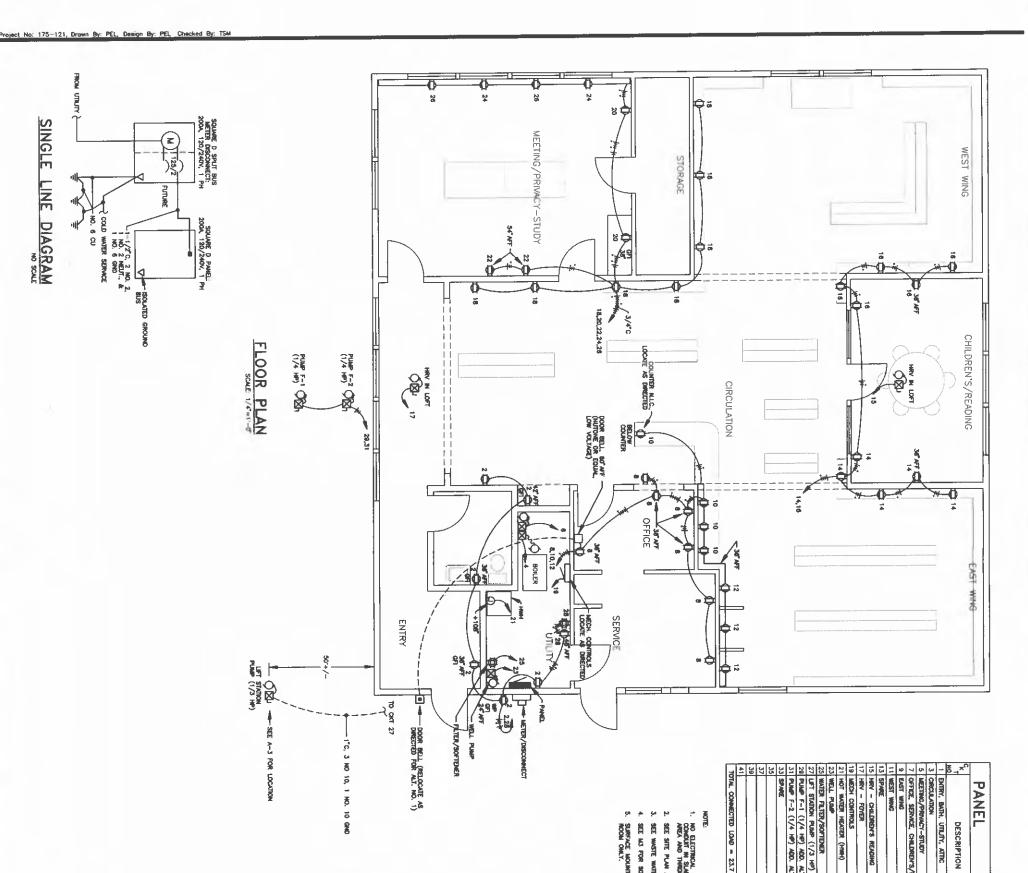






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	7	1,2		1.7	0.5		EAST WING	12
		1	0.9		2	H	CHILDREN'S/READING, EAST WING	14
		0,2		1.1	0.9		CHILDREN'S/READING, WEST WING	16
		0.2	ī,		1.4		WEST WING, CHRCULATION	18
	7	0.2		0.8	0.4		MEETING/PROMOY COUNTER, MISC	20
		1.4	1,8		0.4		MEETHIG/PHINNCY VIDED	22
		0.9		1.3	0.4		MEETING/PRIMICY COMPUTER	24
4	_	0.4	8.0		0.4	F	MEETING/PROVICY COMPUTER	26
9)		0.9		1.3	0.4		TELEPHONE/COMMUNICATION PANEL	28
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ALT. NO.1		0.7		0.7				32
	-	Г	1					34
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Comply with the lotaet editions of the MEC, NESC, and NFFA and standards, as well as the applicable Federal, State, and codes.

tount devices at heights above the finished floor as follows, missa otherwise noted. Measure heights to the centerline of the series.

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F.A. Monual Pull Stations
Bells and Signal Devices 88558

All products shall be delivered and stored in original contain Protect all Items from dirt, water, chemical, and/or mechan demage.

All rigid steel conduit, electrical metallic shall meet ANSI requirements.

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rovide conductors with THW, THWH, THHM, or XIAW insulations adherate notad. No. 12 AWC for branch circuit wiring. No. 16 AWC for control circuit wiring. No. 16 AWC for fighting fixture wiring. erding to American Wire Gauge (AWG).

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18180 CIRCUIT BREWERS 16170 DISCOMMECTS Provide heavy duty type . Each shell be herespower settoring. disconnects, rated with

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for 600 volt service make, quick-break

Provide 10,000 ampare symmetrical interrupting capacity minimum, unless otherwise noted. All circuit breaters shall be a batt-in type.

16180 SUPPORTING DEVICES Conduit: Utilize galvanized conduit straps where surface and spring cupe or hangers where suspended. Circuit all feeder and branch Source: Utilize purpose nounted. shown in the drowings.

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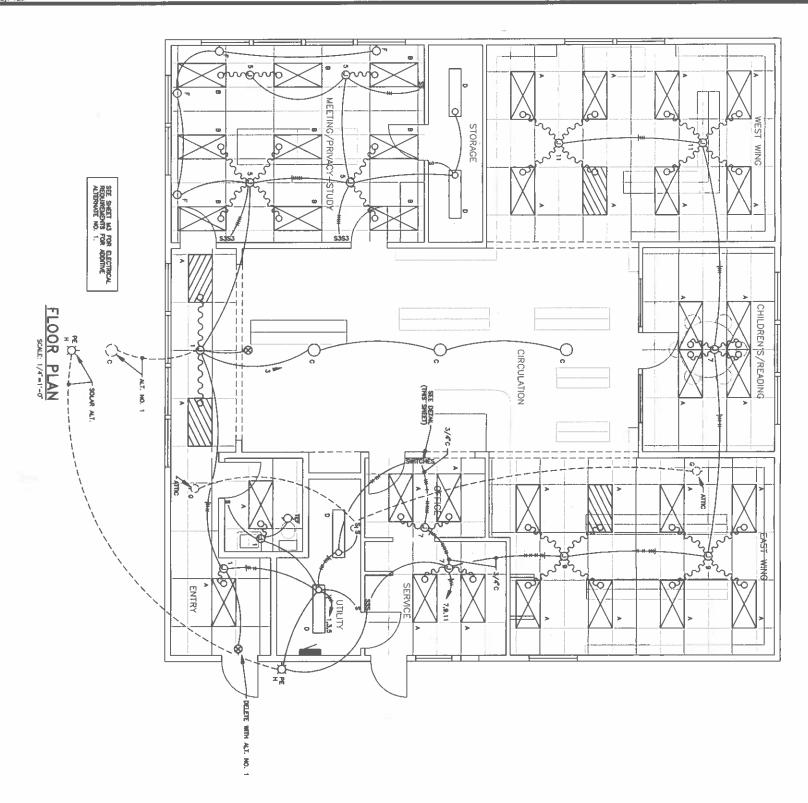
GUSTAVUS LIBRARY

HAIGHT & MoLAUGHLIN, INC.



LEGEND

Project No. 175-121 Drawn By: PEL Design By: PEL Chacked By: TSM



DETAIL - LIGHTING CONTROLS

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	2'x4' FLUORESCENT PARABOLIC TROFFER	LITHOMA 2PN-3 G B 332 18LD 120 GEB PWS1838	(3) 32W TB 3500K, CRI 85	
ဂ	PENDANT MOUNT HID (PRISMOLD)	HOLOPHANE BL2A-40LMH-12-E-29	(I) HOOF (I)	MOUNT AT 14" AFF TO BOTTOM OF
0	4' SURFACE MOUNT FULORESCENT INDUSTRIAL	LITHONIA PV 232 120	(2) 32W TB 3500K, CRI 85	
79	MALL SCONCE			
၈	WALL MOUNT FLUORESCENT WITH TRANSLUCENT LENS	RUUD LIGHTING E1228—1	(2) 15W TT	
=	EXTERIOR WALLPACK - CUTOFF (SUMDOWNER)	SND12-70NP-1-PEC	(1) 70W HPS	MOUNT AT 12' AFF.
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FLOOR PLAN

RISER DIAGRAM - FIRE ALARM SYSTEM

1. PROVIDE A 4 ZOME MICROPROCESSION BASED, SUPERVISED, TWO WIRE, MODULUR DESCHI, CLASS 8 FIRE ALAMAI STSTEM. THE STSTEM SHALL BE AN EXHAUSE LISSA OR APPROVED EQUAL.

2. ALL CHBLES SHALL MEET RECUMENHENTS OF ATTICLE 780 OF THE NEC.

3. THE SYSTEM SHALL BE CERTIFIED BY A NICET CERTIFIED FIRE ALAMA TECHNICIAN.

